

## Happenings in Missouri.

### St. Joseph Judge Aroused Clergy.

A notable discussion of the problem of controlling the liquor traffic occurred at the session of the Missouri conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in Mexico, and caused considerable excitement among the 300 delegates and ministers present. Judge B. J. Casteel, of the criminal court of St. Joseph, had been asked to speak on the subject of temperance, and his remarks created the stir. "God never attempted to control man's will by compulsion," said the speaker, "and man cannot successfully suppress his method. I believe that many good people, both preachers and laymen, have crippled their influence in the temperance cause in seeking by force and compulsion, rather than by love and persuasion, to have men lead sober lives." The speaker held that the state should take sole charge of the liquor traffic and put it under rigid laws and regulations. He believed the best solution of the question would be to adopt a dispensary system, such as is now in vogue in South Carolina, with possibly a few amendments. Judge Casteel's address was received with respect by all present, but when he had finished there was a great clamor, those present looking on his plan as a movement for high license. Following the demonstration of disapproval calls were made for Rev. J. M. O'Brien, of Shelbyville, who is looked on as a leader in the church for prohibition. Mr. O'Brien stated that he had a high regard for Judge Casteel as a Christian man, but that he desired to emphasize the fact that the Methodist church was in favor of annihilating the liquor traffic entirely; that it was the great enemy of the home, state and nation. Prof. Thompson Bond, of Central college, and Judge Thomas Shackelford, of Glasgow, also took strong stands against the ideas advanced by Judge Casteel.

### Programme of Confederate Reunion.

The programme for the seventh annual reunion of confederate veterans of Missouri, to be held in Columbia September 24, 25 and 26, has been announced. On Thursday afternoon the meeting will be called to order by Gen. Elijah Gates. The grand parade and review will occur Friday morning at ten o'clock, after which there will be a march to the fair grounds, where dinner will be served. At eight in the evening an address will be delivered at the university by Senator F. M. Cockrell. At two o'clock Saturday afternoon Hon. M. E. Benton will speak at the university auditorium.

### Worked with Andrew Johnson.

Col. Rudd is dead at Odessa at a great age. He came to Lafayette county in 1857 from Tennessee. When quite young he became an apprentice in the tailor shop of his brother-in-law, and worked at the bench for a number of years by the side of President Andrew Johnson. He worked at the tailor's trade all his life, and at the time of his illness, which was of short duration, was earning his own living at his trade. His body will be laid to rest in the Odessa cemetery Sunday.

### Barnes to Be Tied at Troy.

The motion for a change of venue in the case of the state vs. Clarence A. Barnes, who killed Representative Rhodes Clay in a street battle with revolvers in Mexico in 1902, and who is charged with murder in the second degree, was granted by Judge Nat. M. Shelton of Macon, the case being sent to Troy, Lincoln county, for trial. The trial was set for Monday, October 19.

### Fireman Knocked from Cab.

H. C. McCullough, a Missouri Pacific fireman on a freight train, had a narrow escape from death at Lamotte. While running through Lamotte, McCullough's head was struck by a small crane, knocking him out of the cab. His skull was severely lacerated, but his skull was not fractured.

### Saxocite Banker Robbed.

Salem Goodner, president of the First National Bank of Saxocite, was robbed in Colorado Springs, Col., of a \$10,000 letter of credit, a \$100 watch and \$20 in cash. Mr. Goodner was spending a few days at the springs on his way home from San Francisco.

### Victim of Elevator Shaft.

Edward Spalsbury, manager of the tinware department of the Wyeth Manufacturing company, St. Joseph, was caught in an elevator shaft and killed.

### Mrs. Vest Ill with Fever.

Mrs. George G. Vest, wife of ex-United States Senator Vest, is seriously ill with intermittent fever at her summer cottage at Sweet Springs.

### Charged with Two Crimes.

John S. Paul, of Jefferson City, has been arrested charged with seduction, also for conducting a gambling house.

### 45 New Steel Bridges.

The Johnson county court has awarded contracts for the erection of 45 steel bridges in the county.

### Asylum Officers Re-Elected.

At Nevada asylum No. 3 old officers were re-elected as follows: First assistant physician, Dr. C. B. Simcoe; second assistant physician, Dr. J. N. Angle; steward, Joseph Harper, Jr. S. Wachtel, a Nevada dealer, got the coal contract at \$2.75 per ton.

### More Preachers Needed.

At the recent conference of the M. E. church, south, at Mexico, the fact developed that more preachers are needed to take the place of retiring ministers.

### Battleship Missouri Nearly Finished.

No date has yet been fixed for the battleship Missouri to go into commission. She is about 97 per cent complete, and the officers are of the opinion that she will not go into commission before December.

### St. James Post Office Robbed.

The post office at St. James was robbed the other night. The safe was shattered with nitroglycerin, but the amount of booty was small. The work of the burglars indicates that they were amateurs.

### Saved Lives of Two Negroes.

George D. May, a constable of Buffalo township, Pike county, has attracted favorable notice by his cool nerve in preventing the lynching of two young negroes who were charged with attempted assault on a white woman. A large crowd gathered to hang the culprits, but May hustled them away right under the eyes of the would-be lynchers before they had time to organize. At ten o'clock at night he had the negroes lodged in jail at Bowling Green, but a second mob arrived about that time on a freight train determined to get the men. Sheriff Lindsey met the crowd at the fence and emphatically informed them that he would shoot the first man who came into the jail yard. The sheriff, his wife and two daughters, each armed with pistols, convinced the angry men that an advance meant death and after considerable mutterings they dispersed. Later the negroes were taken to Troy for safe keeping.

### May Reduce Lighting Expenses.

The Southwest Missouri Light company presented a proposition to the city council of Carthage to furnish power to conduct its electric lighting business for about two-thirds the present cost of production by the Carthage municipal light plant. The company gets its power from Grand Falls, in Newton county, where its plant is operated by water.

### Fined for Beating a Cow.

Paul Bartholomew, Forty-fifth and Virginia avenue, Kansas City, was fined \$15 by Judge Brady for cruelty to animals. The evidence showed that while milking a cow the animal kicked Bartholomew on the hip, and he, becoming enraged, seized a hoe and struck the cow seven or eight times.

### Activity at Excelsior Springs.

Excelsior Springs is beginning to take on some of the airs of a city. Dr. W. S. Woods, president of the National Bank of Commerce at Kansas City, is behind a scheme to build a street railway there. A trolley line to Kansas City is also projected and a new hotel will be erected.

### First Protestant Church.

The death of James B. Porter, one of the wealthy citizens of Kansas City, a few days ago, recalls the fact that his father, Rev. James Porter, organized the first Protestant church built in Kansas City. His wife, Mrs. Lucy A. Porter, organized the Troost Avenue M. E. church, south.

### Right to Box Her Servant's Ears.

In justice's court at Macon it was held that Mrs. Alfred Miller had a right to box the ears of her servant, Anna Chick, who ventured into a private room without permission. The slapping was admitted and justification urged on the ground that the girl was a trespasser.

### Gas Struck at Kansas City.

Another flow of gas has been struck at Swope park, in Kansas City, at a depth of 320 feet. It comes from the ground with a pressure of 150 pounds to the inch. The flow is said to be twice as strong as at any of the gas wells around Belton, Mo.

### Pathetic Story from Sweet Springs.

Persons who have lately visited Senator Vest at his Sweet Springs home give very discouraging accounts of his condition. They say that he is so blind he cannot recognize his friends.

### Came to Clay County 50 Years Ago.

E. P. Donavan, public administrator of Clay county, is dead at Missouri City, where he had lived over 50 years.

### School of Commerce Closed.

Miss Estelle Porter, teacher of commercial studies at the state university at Columbia since 1895, has resigned and the department has been closed.

### Contributions for Perry County.

The election held in Perry county on the proposition to build a new \$40,000 courthouse carried by 29 votes over the necessary two-thirds majority.

### Kansas City's Paved Streets.

Kansas City has a total of 183 miles of paved streets—115 of asphalt, 29 of brick and 39 macadam. Over 11 miles of alleys are also paved.

### Fatal Fall from Window.

John H. Dawson, an electrical supply dealer of Joplin, fell from a second-story window and was instantly killed.

### Kettle of Soup Exploded.

B. F. Hollingsworth, a candy-maker at St. Joseph, was fatally burned by the explosion of a 10-gallon kettle of soup.

### Child Fell into Creek.

The three-year-old daughter of C. C. Layne, a farmer west of Hannibal, fell into Clark creek and drowned.

### Folk Club at Kansas City.

A club has been organized by young democrats at Kansas City to boom Polk for governor.

### New Bank at Excelsior Springs.

The first national bank to be launched at Excelsior Springs. Two of the incorporators are C. S. Jones, president of the American national bank at Kansas City, and E. L. Morse, the well-known republican politician and capitalist.

### His Fortieth Election.

When the eighty-seventh annual session of the Missouri conference met at Mexico last week, Dr. John D. Vinell, of St. Louis, was elected its secretary for the fortieth consecutive time.

### Formal Opening October 1.

The Missouri Republican club at Kansas City will hold a formal opening on the evening of October 1. The speakers are ex-Mayor C. P. Walbridge, of St. Louis; John H. Bothwell, of Sedalia, and Bert Norton, of New Cambria.

### Foreigners Decreasing in Boone.

In 1880 there were 349 foreigners in Boone county; now there are 303. Of the naturalized citizens of the county, only eight are illiterate, while of its 1,125 negro men, 550 are illiterate.

## THE OHIO SANCHO PANZA.



—Minneapolis Journal.

### THE NEW NEBRASKA.

Overthrow of Bryanism Reads the State into the Same Circle of Commonwealth.

"We congratulate the state that we have made it manifest that there is no permanent place in American politics for a leader who bases his claim for popular support upon the failures or disappointments of the people." These words, in the platform just adopted by the republicans of Nebraska, express the party's triumph over the political revolution which has recently taken place in that state. The republicans of the entire country join in congratulating Nebraska on the overthrow of Bryanism in Bryan's residence state, and her reentrance into the circle of sane and progressive commonwealths, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Nebraska republicans acquitted themselves very creditably in their state convention. They joined their brethren of the rest of the states in urging the nomination of President Roosevelt in 1904; proclaimed their adherence to the protective policy under which the country has made a progress unparalleled in the history of the world; condemned trusts in the harmful form which they have sometimes assumed; declared in favor of the strengthening of the navy so as to make it adequate to the needs of the country in all sorts of contingencies; and expressed the determination of every right-minded American in favor of the retention of the Philippines and the extension of the country's sway over the Pacific ocean. The platform was a vigorous and intelligent expression of devotion to stalwart Americanism.

When Nebraska, in the demo-pop fusion of 1894, broke away from the republicans its credit was lowered, and pessimistic prophecies were made as to its future. The outlook in the state grew darker when Bryan and his aggregation carried it in 1896 by a two-thirds vote. In the next two or three years the radical elements held control of the state. Then came the revolution. In 1900 it was won back to the republican side, and it has remained there ever since. The plurality of over 5,000 gained by the republicans in the state election of 1902 shows that the state is firmly anchored in the republican column. Nebraska deserves all the praise which she is getting from the conservative and patriotic voters of the union for her abandonment of the democrats and populists, and she merits all the prosperity which her intelligence and public spirit are bringing her.

### POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Bryan will make a few speeches in Ohio, but he is unable to see what particular advantage it will be to him to elect Hon. Tom L. Johnson to the governorship of an important state.—Chicago Tribune.

Ex-Senator Allen has discovered that he is not such a big personage in the populist party as Mr. Bryan. When Allen, at the Denver conference a short time ago, declared that the pops had quit fusing with the democrats he did not take the precaution to consult Bryan first. The popo-dem alliance in Nebraska is likely to be followed by the same sort of wherever any of the pops remain. There will be halcyon and voluculous times in the democratic national convention of 1904.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Western farmers are said to be considering a proposition to consolidate with the fruit growers and dairy men and other contributors to the produce markets with a view to building grain elevators and cold storage warehouses at different places, where commodities may be held for satisfactory prices. In this way, it is argued, dollar wheat may be made a fixture. It was not many years ago when dollar wheat was to the western farmer simply a dream of elysium. In fact, Mr. Bryan promised that this blessing would come if he were elected in 1896. Unfortunately for him, wheat reached the dollar mark when the campaign was hardly over. Mr. Bryan has since turned farmer himself. It will be interesting to note whether or not he approves of the proposed "monopoly."—Troy Times.

### Iowa and Nebraska.

Iowa and Nebraska republicans do not agree on the question of reciprocity. The original draft of the resolutions adopted by the Nebraska republicans contained a demand for tariff revision by reciprocity. It was voted down in the committee, and nothing more was heard of it. The Iowa republicans were more outspoken on the subject. But they are not united. A Sioux City newspaper edited by a former member of congress says that "Iowa has never had a delegation in congress every member of which agreed with every other member on questions of public policy and never will have so long as men of independent mind are chosen to represent the state." But Iowa has generally had a solid republican delegation which commanded great influence in both houses, and which worked for the common interest.—Philadelphia Press.

### JOHNSON AND JOHNSONISM

A Platform That Is Like Its Builder, Neither Safe Nor Plausible.

Tom L. Johnson had the convention which nominated him for governor build, or rather accept, a ready-made and scarcely understood platform in keeping with his personality. Candidate and doctrine are specious and full of fair promises which will never be fulfilled, making real aims under appeals for popular favor on the ground of a curious combination of novelty with bluff (and bluffing) frankness. The mayor made full use of his power in the convention which he owned. Its work is Johnsonism, through and through, says the Cleveland Leader.

It is clear that the Johnson campaign will be based on supposed opposition to Senator Hanna's especially because of his connection with large corporations, and on the cry of home rule for municipalities and increased taxation of companies enjoying special franchise privileges. The initiative and referendum, two-cent fare on steam railroads, and many other things advocated in the platform are only incidental to the main plan of campaign. They are lures thrown out for stray votes. In such platform-trimmed Johnson is ingenious. He is also audacious, as for instance, in demanding the prohibition of perpetual franchises, just after granting such rights in the streets of Cleveland to a natural gas company representing Standard Oil interests.

A careful reading of the platform shows plainly that control of the state legislature is the thing aimed at in the Johnson campaign. It is not the governorship, but the seat now held by Senator Hanna, that the mayor hopes to capture. He knows Hamilton county is hopeless, and so he goes to extremes in attacks upon Cincinnati democrats. It would be madness if the object were to get as large a vote as possible for the state ticket, but it seems to be the Johnson idea that by a fine show of boldness in denouncing democrats who fight him, where he is beaten in advance, he may be able to pick up a few members of the general assembly in close counties. It is all for the senate.

The election of United States senators by the people is advocated in the platform, with the purpose of making Johnson and his ambitions seem close to the masses. The direct attack upon Senator Hanna shows the same motive. The denunciation of the new municipal code, as too favorable to the public service corporations, is another revelation of what Johnson has in mind. Special reference is made to Cleveland politics and conditions, with the evident purpose of turning the campaign, so far as possible, into an assault upon Senator Hanna and men and interests supposed to be connected closely with him. The whole platform is clearly designed for use in a fight between Johnson and the famous republican leader, whose seat in the senate is coveted by the mayor.

The endorsement of another democrat for the senatorship counts little. As a political creature of Johnson's, he can easily refuse to take the place, if he should be within the power of his party to offer him such an honor. The democrats in the general assembly may declare that conditions have so changed, since the Johnson convention, that they must yield to popular sentiment and give Johnson the office he desires.

But the conditions are not right for a Johnson election in Ohio. It is not a democratic year. Nor is it a time when the mayor's wiles and bluffing can make any republicans vote for him, under the impression that he is bigger and broader than his party, and willing to serve the common people with unselfish zeal and courage. It is not a good season for masquerades. The Johnson platform is smart and plausible, but neither safe nor convincing. It is like its builder. Ohio will reject both.

### They Don't Hitch.

Mr. Bryan is receiving a good deal of attention for a politician who the old-time democrats insisted was politically dead through his publication. The Congressman, he has sought to put a damper on the scheme to name Senator Gorman, of Maryland, for the presidency. The Nebraska says the Maryland's political eminence is all a mistake and to nominate him for president would be disastrous. This gentle comment has been quoted far and wide, and will help to confuse the eastern leaders who are trying to make the best of the situation. One thing is clear—Mr. Bryan's choice will not be their choice. Moreover, any attempt to measure the size and influence of the westerner's following at this time would be futile. The party of opposition must simply wait or else take a leap in the dark.—Troy Times.

## DAIRY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Personal Records of the Campaign Against Burgoyne Devoted to Public Use.

Among the several papers which have been presented to the state library by Deacon E. M. Lawson, of Union, who is a descendant of Capt. David Lawson of revolutionary fame, says the Hartford (Conn.) Post, are pay rolls, receipts from soldiers, and military orders, and a diary which he kept while in the campaign against Burgoyne, which is as follows, in the quaint spelling of the time:

"Tuesday, 9th Sept., 1777. Then marched from Union and arrived at Tolland Wednesday.

"Tolland, Sept. 11, then marched from that place and from thence arrived in Camp Sept. 21, on Sunday.

"On Friday, 19th of Sept., 1777, when had a severe Battle with the Enemy.

"On Tuesday, 7th of Oct., 1777, we had another Severe Battle with the Enemy and gained their Lines on their Right Wing.

"On Thursday, 9th of Oct., the Enemy left their whole Incampment at the South End of Saratoga and Removed and Settled their camp at the North End of the same.

"On Friday, 10th of October, the Main Body of our Army Moved from Stillwater and encamped near Saratoga Meetinghouse.

"On Tuesday, 14th of Oct., the Enemy and our Genl. Agreed on a cessation of arms and the Enemy sent Sundry flags for Truce to agree on a Capitulation: On Thursday, 16th, they completed the agreement. On Friday, 17th, the Enemy Laid Down their Arms and Marched out to our People. On Saturday, 18th, our People Marched for Albany, and arrived there on Sunday Night."

The diary contains sundry accounts for commissary stores and supplies furnished from time to time.

Another interesting paper in the collection is an order in the handwriting of Jonathan Trumbull, as follows:

"By the captain General to Samuel Chapman, Esq., colonel of the Nineteenth regiment, or to Thomas Lawson, captain of the militia company in Union:

"The within case is referred to the consideration of said captain, if the informant is not satisfied. The captain is ordered to show his reasons to the colonel, who is directed to hear and determine the case as to justice it may appertain. Given at Lebanon, 14th August, 1779.

"JONATHAN TRUMBULL."

### A Chinese Cricket Fight.

The Chinese love for gambling finds vent in many strange ways, one of the most curious being combats between crickets, on which large sums of money are staked and won or lost. Before entering them for a fight their owners make the crickets undergo a regular training. When caught they are placed in a bamboo cage and fed with rice and green stuff. After a few days they are taught to fight by measuring their strength with a weaver. After a number of trials the champions are selected for their appearance in public, and the betting begins. The combatants are placed facing each other, and their trainers tickle their heads with a straw until their anger is thoroughly aroused, when they make a dash at one another. The victory is decided in the first round, the vanquished cricket, if still alive, crawling away quite dejected, while the victor struts about and celebrates his triumph by chirruping.—London Graphic.

### Training the Ear.

Teachers of young children do not sufficiently appreciate the importance of training the ear of the pupil to detect the difference in sound between pure and impure English. If, as a daily exercise, a scholar who speaks carelessly is forced to repeat phrases over and over, first correctly and then incorrectly, for comparison, the ear catches the tune—if it may be so termed—of the pure speech and learns to mark the difference. In this way a better speech may be acquired—if not the perfect language.—London Spectator.

### Lynchings in United States.

Statistics show that in 1902 the lynchings in the United States numbered 96. Of the victims 19 were accused of criminal assault and 11 of attempted criminal assault—altogether less than a third of the whole number. The other 66 were charged with murder (37), attempted murder (4), accessory to murder (3) and with offenses such as larceny, accessory to larceny, horse stealing, planning an elopement, "conjurin'", making threats and ordinary assault. Of the 96 victims 86 were negroes, 9 whites and 1 Indian.

### THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Kansas City, Sept. 10.	
CATTLE—Beef steers	\$12.00 @ 15.00
Native heifers	8.00 @ 10.00
Western steers	7.50 @ 10.00
HOGS	4.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Native	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	70 1/2 @ 75 1/2
No. 2 red	70 1/2 @ 75 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	45 1/2 @ 46 1/2
OATS—No. 2	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2
RYE	40 1/2 @ 41 1/2
BARLEY—Hard winter	3.50 @ 4.00
Soft winter	3.00 @ 3.50
HAY—Timothy	5.00 @ 6.00
Prairie	4.00 @ 5.00
BRAN	6.00 @ 7.00
EGGS—Fancy to extra	15 @ 17
CHEESE—Full cream	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2
POTATOES—Home grown	50 @ 65
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef steers	3.00 @ 5.00
Texas steers	2.00 @ 3.00
HOGS—Packers	4.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Native	3.00 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	70 1/2 @ 75 1/2
CORN—No. 2	45 1/2 @ 46 1/2
OATS—No. 2	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2
RYE	40 1/2 @ 41 1/2
BARLEY—Hard winter	3.50 @ 4.00
Soft winter	3.00 @ 3.50
HAY—Timothy	5.00 @ 6.00
Prairie	4.00 @ 5.00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Beef steers	4.00 @ 6.00
HOGS—Mixed and butchers	5.00 @ 6.00
SHEEP—Western	2.75 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	81 1/2 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	51 @ 51 1/2
OATS—No. 2	32 1/2 @ 33 1/2
RYE—September	34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
BARLEY—Winter	3.75 @ 3.90
LARD—September	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
PORK—September	12.50 @ 13.00
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Beef steers	4.50 @ 6.00
HOGS	5.00 @ 6.00
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2	86 @ 88
CORN—No. 2	58 1/2 @ 59
OATS—No. 2	32 @ 33

## GRATEFUL, HAPPY WOMEN

Thank Pe-ru-na for Their Recovery After Years of Suffering.



Miss Muriel Armitage.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 86 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, in a recent letter, says: "I think that a woman naturally shrinks from making her troubles public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I feel for the sake of other suffering women it is my duty to tell what Peru-na has done for me.

"I suffered for five years with uterine irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Peru-na, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I thought this was the least I could do and procured a bottle. I knew as soon as I began taking it that it was affecting me differently from anything I had used before, and so I kept on taking it. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss Muriel Armitage.

Peru-na cures catarrh of the pelvis organs with as sure a surety as it cures catarrh of the head. Peru-na has become renowned as a positive cure for female ailments simply because the ailments are mostly due to catarrh. Catarrh is the cause of the trouble. Peru-na cures the catarrh. The symptoms disappear.

work without the greatest exhaustion. This is a very common sight and is almost always due to pelvic catarrh.

It is worse than foolish for so many women to suffer year after year with a disease that can be permanently cured.

Peru-na cures catarrh permanently. It cures chronic cases as well as slight attack, the only difference being in the length of time that it should be taken to effect a cure.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Female Weakness is Pelvic Catarrh.

Always Half Sick are the Women Who Have Pelvic Catarrh.

Catarrh of any organ, if allowed to progress, will affect the whole body. Catarrh without nervousness is very rare, but pelvic catarrh and nervousness go hand in hand.

What is so distressing a sight as a poor half-sick, nervous woman, suffering from the many most unbearable symptoms of pelvic catarrh? She does not consider herself ill enough to go to bed, but she is far from being able to do her

work without the greatest exhaustion.

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